STATE OF EUROPE.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET, &c., &c.,

We give this morning some additional extracts from

our flee received by the Europa.

Mr. G. S. Thunder, who was chief engineer on board the Hero, has been tried by court martial for being drunk on the 25th of October, soon after the Hero left Portland. He pleaded the temptation of hospitality to visitors just before the Hero sailed. In consideration of his previously high character, his punishment was mitigated to repri-

mand and dismissal from the Rero.

It would appear that Europe is destined to hear ere long of Polish nationality. Letters from Posen state that the Polish journals openly declare that Poland must be

again the Poland of other times.

Lord Elgin's despatches down to the 23d of September have been published in the London Gazette. The Imperial Commissioners had made a communication to Lord Elgin, declaring that their powers would enable them to conclude a treaty, and that they were willing to sign a convention identical with that recently proposed to Kweiliang—the terms of which have been repeatedly be-

We learn from the Constitutionnel that the French troops are trking up their winter quarters in Syria.

Our London Correspondence.

Affairs in Europe - What is and is not Being Done-the Eng hish Brigade at Naples—Condition of Baly—European Dynastics—The Prospective American Principalities—Proposed Commercial Treaty Between England and Austria-The China War—The New English Serial, &c., &c.

Affairs in most parts of continental Europe are as baily mixed up as ever. Gaets won't surrender; young Bomba won't clear out, though he knows nobody wants han, Louis Napoleon won't withdraw his fleet; Garibaldi won't come back from Caprera; the Neapolitans won't be cordial to their new king; Cavour won't be courteous to the Dictator; Antonelli wou't be an honest Christian; the Pope won't run away; the Hapsburg won't grant a decent constitution; Hungary won't haul in her horns; Venetia won't be quiet, and the Devil seems a long while in getting his own. Probably by and by there will be a different story to tell. Gaeta fails, Bomba mizzles, the Pope slopes, Venetia is in flames, Hungary revolts, and then the Hapsburg comes down on his marrow bones in mortal fear and promises anything, but, like Paddy to the chicken, he speaks too late, and very likely a domestic rebellion or the hand of an assassin will put an end to a dynasty that has reigned on the banks of the Danube for a thousand years.

All is—not glorious—but dubious uncertainty. Eng

land and France seem to be about the only countries in Europe that enjoy comparative tranquility, and England alone seems the only country where revolution does not some time, prospectively at least, rear her horns. And the English seem to get along much better in managing their own business than in arranging the affairs of other nations. I am not sure but the valiant Celts who made war for the Pope, went to Italy for wool and came back shornwill be able soon to turn the laugh against John Bull. The English brigade at Naples, from all accounts, seems to be in very much the same condition of Falstaff's ragged regiment, that he felt ashamed to march with through Coventry. If the English people be not ashamed of the condition and treatment of their adventurous countrymen in Italy, then I'm a pickled herring. By all accounts "no eye hath seen such scare-crows." The fact is the head and from and soul of the war has departed; the god of their ticlatry has gone to his little ocean farm at Caprera, and which King Victor had splendidly fitted up and planted for him in his absence; and there he is awaiting the turn of the times that calls forth his trusty

Affairs in the Italian peninsula are in a great muddle, and I car it will be a long time before they are much better. Matters with poor Bomba grow worse and worse. The patriots are getting their parallels and approaches drawn closer and closer, and the sual hombardment is to commence in about a week from this time. Reactions had taken place in continue provinces outside of Naples, and some hostile bands had raised the cry of "Fire Francesca." "Down with Victor Emmuel!" hen, again, highway robbery had become quite common. The principal care of the new King has seemed to be to keep up his State, meet deputations, receive petitions, and in concert with Count Cavour to distribut the various offices, honors and rewards among whom Why, the creatures from Turin, amost entirely ignoring the existence of Neapolitan statesmen who opposed th late King, and Garibaldian officers who drove him away That mode of procedure never will do, and we can only come to the conclusion, which a great number arrived : dom, firmness or sagacity. It is not agreeable to believe that the Italians, after their heroic struggles, where the fought more like gods than men, have got a sort of jolly King Charles II. for a sovereign. It took the valor and sagacity of a Washington to lead them to victory, will take the wadom of a Washington to give peace, quiet and stability to the nation with its heterogeneous nationalities. A long and stormy career is before them, and unless industry, patience, a wise government, liberal laws and enlightened education combine, there will be no hope for a united Italy. It is a happy thing to overthrow a tyrant, then "they sleep in peace, the tyrain being slain," but it does not at once bring by and pleaty and quietness to the oppressed homes.

You in America have had forced upon your minds very prominently the currous coincidence of a vast stirring of political elements simultaneously on both sides of the Atlantic, and while here in Europe a good many different peoples seem to be tired of their sovereigns, and changing their governments, you have some restless spirits among you who would be flad to rend the Union in piecess. Let them think twice before they act. What kind of a picture does the Almack de Guda for 1861 persent in a more enumeration of the crowned heads of Europe? There are enumeration of the crowned heads of Europe in Think of that, Master Brooke.

Forty nine Kings and Queens to reign and rule over a tract of country scarcely larger than the pertinoid year country cast of the Great Father of Waters. And when you take an analytical view of them you will see there are only some five or six that have any position or power at all, and that a great extent the people have a good position, are well cared for, have room and verge enough to move about in, and possess a distinct national character to be proud of, in proportion to the size of the country.

There are, heaver, exceptions. Thus, Switzerland. You in America have had forced upon your minds very

at all, and that a great extent the people have a good position, are well cared for, have room and verge enough to move about in, and possess a distinct national character to be proud of, in projection to the stand of the country.

There are, however, exceptions. Thus, Switzerland is a free and prosperous and a happy country—but she is a republic. Compare, if you will, the position of a native resident Portuguese a Tonean, a Roman, or a native of some of the little German principalities with the French, the Prussians, the Russians, or the English. The natives of the little pocket he roughs—or, as you would say, the 'one-berse king kins —can only travel a few miles before they come to a new frontier, where passports, now have, new regulations, new money, custom house dettee, and probably new languages, makes the sentence pronumed on the builders of Babel a direct and preposite temperature. Think of the home of having a full citizenship in the vast domains of the Prince of schamburg lapp, who has not been gathered to be fathers, after an uninterrupted regul of servency three years, and won the left as an earl almost as much a dotard as we the father. Think of the frince of the Prince of Schamburg and one father than the hardward granders to being a unit in the vast lecritories of the Prince of Schamburg and for the father, think of the results of the Prince of Schamburg and for the father and the back of anhalt leasan Coethers—a sovereign of forty tour years. I do not wish to insult the hombiest reader who homes my lotts with a perusal, but really I cannot help fanceing that I address many thousands whe read the names of corne of these illustrious and ancient "kings of earth" now for the first time; but if so, I savare them that I am not joking, but giving from an office, hands of earth, now for the first time; but if so, I savare them that I am names of real, the except old Schamburg Lipp, who has just gone off to some kings beaven to just list the Eighth, headless Charles, Julius Chesse, Alsoxadre, Julius prote

New YORK HERALD. MO

Notification, or first Retit, and notice of distance.

Quantidence, or first Retit, and notice of distance.

A Sophies, and when the Arthur Rocherts and John Common, have yet been sent per part of the trapped of the street of the country of the Common. These yet been on the provided the support of the trapped of the street of the country of the Common. The yet been on the provided the support of the trapped of the street of the country of the cou

In my last letter I mentioned the fact that liberal reforms were contemplated by the Emperor Napoleon. It was not aware how soon they would take place. The day following the posting of the letter in question, Napoleon III. decided upon granting at once such legislative reforms, and made such Ministerial changes as must please his people. It was only late in the afternoon of last Saturday that his plans were definitely settled, and Sunday last the decrees were published by the Monitour, the official journal. Before this letter reaches you, your readers will have become familiar with the decrees, and will have discussed the Ministerial changes. I must tell will have discussed the Ministerial changes. I must tell you that some of the present appointments are consider-ed here as merely for the time. Thus, Count de Persigny, who has now the portfolio of the Interior, will, so says rumor, remain at that ministry but a few months, and that he will then be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is said that M. de Persigny wished to be at tif in a most liberal sense, and that to effect this that body of the State should be dissolved and now members elected. I am assured, however, that the present mem bers will continue for at least a session under the new

Court of St. James, will, I am assured, remain but tem-perarily at that post. M. de Flahant was nominated at the instigation of M. de Morny, his son-in-law, who, when pressed by the Emperor to accept the nomination, preferred remaining President of the Corpo Legislatic. M. de Thouvenel will, it is said, succeed M. de Flahant in London when M. de Persigny leaves the Interior for the Foreign Affairs. M. Fould, former Minister of State. Foreign Affairs. M. Fould, former Minister of State, is now in retirement, having refused all posts of honor that were offered him by His Majesty. He retired from office, I am assured, because he did not like to undertake a struggle with the clergy, and as one is imminent, he offered his resignation to the Emperor, who, appreciating his motives, accepted it. M. Fould will ere long, I am ted to believe, he named Minister of Finance. His friends think this the more likely from the fact that M. Foreade de la Requette, the newly appointed Minister, is a young man, and just the sort of person that would be chosen to act pro tens. When M. Fould took his leave of the Emperor the following scene occurred. You are no doubt aware that M. Fould has ever been a warm triend and most devoted servant to Louis Napoleon, who in his days of adversity had at his disposely the zeal and the coffers of his friend. At their last interview M. Fould and, "Sire, allow me to assure your Majesty that he will ever find in me a faithful subject and friend, and that my life and my fortune shall ever be yours." The Emperor rose from his seat embraced his Minister, and said "Monistor Fould, I rejoice to know that although I lose a Minister, any old friend a still possess." Should M. Fould not accept the Ministry of Finance, he will must likely be named Arch Treasurer, although he has, I am assurest, just refused to accept this high post.

The nature of the struggle against the clergy will now be changed, and that change will insure for the Emperor

correct idea of the state of allairs in America when the Atlantic left:—

OWNER ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, }

GENTISMEN—There appears to be more excitement in regard to political questions than at the date of my letter of the 13th inst.

The fear of the suspension of some of the Southern banks has deranged the exchanges, and given the merchants of the different cities increased inquietude touching their receipts, and required of them additional exertions to provide against any contingency which may arise in regard to their future payments. These fears are rather shating with the improvement in Southern exchange movements.

fears are rather abating with the improvement in Souin-ern exchange movements.

The considerable amount of specie which has gone for-ward to New Orienns has already induced a market there-for bills on New York; but at Chicago and other Western cities desirable bills are difficult to be obtained, even at a high premium. Business is, of course, much obstructed. This sudden and unpleasant state of things may con-time several weeks, and cause the movement of produce to be checked materially—to the injury of our own traffic this month—tending through Cairo.

The falling off in the carnings in the first week of the month was owing partly to several days of rainy

this month—tending through Gairo.

The falling off in the earnings in the first week of the present month was owing partly to several days of rainy weather, and partly to the attention of the people being taken up with the election, which employs more time and attention, perhaps, than usual.

If the unfavorable state of the exchanges and the curtainment of currency continue, it will tend to impose the business of the country by a decreased movement of the crops, and thus lessen our gains from traffic this month, so that any failing off, should any occur, as shown at the end of the month, will not be traceable to any want of product, but to a decline in prices and temporary absence of demand caused by these conflicting checks to the regular business.

Changes are, however, so quickly brought about in monototractures that when he are the despendent countries for days very often entirely alter their action, so that we may hope soom again to see the wheels set in regular motion, and business relations proceed in their usual coarse. The saies in the Land office, to the 14th inst., foot up about \$90,000, and the collections about \$44,000.

A gentleman just from Chicago, who spent a day last week in the Land office, describes the scene there as very active: numerous buyers, of the very best class of settlers, each wanting forty to eighty acres of land, and very few over the latter quantity. This is the very best evidence we can have that the land is wanted for cultivation and for houses, which is exactly what the company wants, as it will give its road the needed traffic. The sales of land since the 1st September are \$221,800.

Fushions for December.

EXPORTS OF SPACE.

1858. 1859. 1860.

For the week..... \$193,364 673,223 71,000
Previously reported 24,630,420 68,534,333 43,234,423 Since January 1. \$24,823,784 69,207,576 43,366,423

The banks will probably show a gain of specie to-morrow. Their last average, which was a rising one, was \$18,562,743. Since then they have received over a million from California, and something from the Sub-Treasury, in which institution the balance yesterday stood at \$2,563,639, against \$3,125,300 at the close of last week. A small amount of gold has gone South, to New Orleans and Mobile, but not enough to affect the average. The Europs, which arrived yesterday at Boston, brought \$530,000 in specie; and the Atlantic, which will arrive to-morrow or next day, will probably bring a million more. At least a million is expected by the Persia on Thursday, and on Saturday as much will be due from California. The prospect is, therefore, that our banks have touched the lowest specie point for the season. It is not gold from us. They hold eleven millious at present, which is about as much as they can expect to hold. Every other section of the country owes us specie; and the state of the foreign exchanges, combined with the decline in our imports, indicates no renewal of specie shipments to Europe. So far as our banks are concerned, therefore they may be considered to have passed the point of danger. The experiment which they made three weeks ago has proved perfectly successful. The banks will need to nurse their assets with care, and they must make up their minds to lose something in consequence of the improbability of making collections in the West and South. But their own safety is now assured—at all events for the present.

The money market is unchanged. There is plenty of

money everywhere; but no one trusts his neighbor, or is willing to buy paper. On call, on the pledge of good stocks, any amount can be obtained at 6 per cent per an-num. But the best paper goes at 12 a 16 per cent, and wery little business is done even at these rates. The banks are discounting as liberally as could be expected, though much less than the merchants require. To realize the state of things, it must be borne in mind that in the cot-ton States hardly any one is paying his debta; and in the West the currency has become so depreciated that ex-change on New York has risen to 8 a 10 per cent premium, and remittances have ceased in consequence. Hence a general want of money among jobbers, which has already caused many failures, and must cause many more un tess relief be speedily afforded. The crisis will probably have the effect of putting an end, in the future, to the long credits on which jobbers have been accustomed to

sell to parts of the country.

Foreign exchange fluctuated during the week. It opened with a pretty firm market, but closed yesterday dull and lower. The asking rates at bankers are from 103 a 104 for sterling; but very little business is done a the latter figure. Good mercantile bills can be bad a 100 a 102, and documentary bills below 100. At some of the Southern ports 95 a 98 are still the quotations for the best bills. These low quotations arise in part from the fact that the country owes little or nothing to the buyers of bills. At New Orleans, for instance, the banks and private bankers have been compelled by the finan-cial stringency to cease buying exchange, while Northern houses have restricted their operations at all the Southern for their spring business; the weak houses have not made their collections, and have no money to buy bills. The receipt of gold from England will naturally impart more activity to the exchange market, as the some thus re-activity to the exchange market, as the some thus re-lock for no material advance in exchange.

The following table will show the course of the stock

market for the past week and month :-

processing an amorton, second of the first of the first has been eitherly rend to the first has been filterly appeared by the same of appeared to the same filterly appeared to the first that N. Portacle of its livery appeared to the first that N. Portacle of its livery appeared to the first that N. Portacle of its livery appeared to the first that N. Portacle of its livery appeared to the first that N. Portacle of its livery appeared to the first that N. Portacle of its livery appeared to the first that N. Portacle of its livery appeared to the first that the first that

white taffstag, cressed at the waist, and terminating is wife ends embreidered with gold. A bouquet of buch is without on a cast shouling of A corone of shockeds of the business of the state of the st and by great perseverance and mutual compromise and concession consummated, the present confederacy, which being accomplished, and its perpetuity secured in as strong words, by as binding guarantees, as could be devised, men of means deemed it safe to trust it, and United States bonds became one of the highest and most cherished securities in the world. It seems now that they failed in their purpose, and that the perpetuity of their Union was not secured as they supposed. The necessary consequence is that matters relapse into the condition in which they stood before the present confederacy was formed, and that United States stocks are really worth no more than the old Continental money. The present financial crisis is doing some good, at

all events; it is arousing the merchants of Illinois to the monstrous inconvenience of their present system of banking. In Thursday's Herald we published the report of a meeting at Chicago, at which a reform of the present banking law of Illinois was strongly urged upon the Legislature. It is to be hoped that the movement will not prove fruitless. Under the present law Illinois bank notes are practically inconvertible into specie. They are mostly based upon deposits of Missouri and Tenness State stocks, and their value fluctuates according to the fluctuations in the price of those stocks on the New York Stock Exchange. There are altogether, it is estimated, about \$12,000,000 of them affect. Before the present crisis they were current at about one per cent discount at Chicage, sight drafts on New York being the true par standard in that city. Since the panic affected the price of Southern State stocks Illinois currency has declined, and the market reports have recorded, from day to day, the advance in sight exchange upon New York at Chicago to 6, 7, 8 and 10 per cent premium. The mean-ing of this is samply that Illinois bank notes have failen nig of this is simply that minous bank notes have fallen 6, 7, 8 and 10 per cent in value, in consequence of the corresponding fall in the price of the Missouri and Tennessee State stocks, by which they are secured. At the meeting lately held at Chicago, it was urged by some speakers that the currency of Binois should be secured by Illinois and United States stocks only, while others the present condition of the West, it is pretty safe to say that a currency resting on a specie basis would not satisfy the wants of the community, as it would not supply an adequate circulating medium, it is doubtful, more over, whether it could be established at all. A cur rency based on Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesola and New York State stocks would be much preferable to the present currency. United States stocks, so long as the right of secession is admitted or undetermined, are a very insecure basis for a banking currency, and we should advise the Illinois bankers to beware of them. A disruption of the confederacy would infallibly reduce their value to as low a point as that at which the old Continental currency stood before the organization of the present confederacy. In the meantime the best course for holders of Illinois currency is to hold it a short while. Whatever happens, there is every prospect that Missouri and Tennessee will pay their interest regularly, and that their bonds will by and by rise to their old values. The Legislature of Illinois will doubtless adopt the suggestion of the Chicago merchants, and oblige banks to redeem their currency for gold at Springfield or Chicago. But it will be a great mistake to allow the redemption to be made at a discount; it should be at par,

at the Port of New York, for the Week Ending December 15, 1860:

Plags.	Value.	Matala he	Palue.
China, glass and E. Bottles	\$2,831	Metals, &c.— iron, RR brs 628	\$2,812
China 47	2.534	" sheet, ts. 33	1,539
Earth'ware, 163	4.772	" tubes 1,875	4,069
Glass3,507	T.235	" other ts 1.198	54,771
Glassware 99	5,262	Lead, pigs. 5,205 meral goods. 47	25,428
Glass plate. 32 Drugs, &c	5,064	Nails 7	11,287
Drugs, &c 4	1.179	Needles 2	1.307
Arsenie	1.337	Nickel 2	1,307
Borax 100	1,501	Old metal	3,455
Chalk	74	Plated ware. 9	1,466
Cream tar'r 5	1,686	Per. cape 5	1,141
Chickory 151 Cochineal 104	2,316	Sadlery 4 Steel 1,348	18,478
Guns.crude 8	14,576	Spelt.lbs.591,920	21,671
Gums,crude 8 Gum arabic 5	196	Tin, boxes . 7,916	55,827
Gum copaivi 40	394	Wire 139	6,512
Indigo 51	10,577	Zine 340p454,950	18,128
Lie paste 220	737	Spices-	
Lic. paste 220 Lic. root1 015	8,708 2,804	Cassia —	5,508
Madder 55	12,347	Mustard	235
Oils 74	6.255	Nutmeg	2,671
Oil, olive 500	1.139	Pimento	5,172
Opium 21	12.180	Stationery, &c.	
Paints	19,535	Books 116	20,258
Pr. crystals -	3,940	Engravings. 5	723
Potash hyd. 25 Reg. anti'v. 10	2,417	Paper 40 Other 1	3,950
Reg. anti'y. 10 Rhubarb 14	455	Woods-	800
Saltpetre	4.008	Cork	140
Sarsaparilla 50	1,097	Lignomyitæ	223
Sheline 219	12,267	Mahogany	3,063
Soda, bienrb 500	1.572	Rattan	1,558
Soda,nitrate -	25,928	Willow	191
Soda, sal 24	1.156	Other	1,477
Soda ash 145 Sponges 88	3,776	Miscellaneous— Baskets 28	1,998
Sponges 88 Sug. of lead. 32	1.649	Bags	3,520
Whiting 100	166	Bricks	154
Other	3,834	Boxes	742
Furs, &c		Buttons 13	4,115
Furs 102	39,510	Burrstones	1,027
Fruits, &c.	E 000	Clay	1,525
Corrants	5,807	Cheese 32 Segars	758
Fg	12,644	Coat, tons. 4.354	23,003
Lemons	4.183	Oorks	3523
Nuts	4.781	Goods, bags, 12	200
Oranges	4.(6)	Codise 1.759	36,3%5
Prunes	3.194	Figure versions	55/967
Raisins	76 57	Forthern	-1,3%
Sauc.& pres. — Instruments—	2,204	Fish	6,00k
Musical 41	6.818	Grain Gueny cloth 589	5 6 K
Nautical 2	537	Hair 12	017
Optical 5	2,467	Halreloth 11	6,479
Jewelry, &c		Indiarubber 415	19,373
Jewelry 26	46,344	Ivory 2	2 352 123
Watches 36	49,683	Machinery 1	
Beittler, hides, &c.	10 100	Molasses 501	9,201
Boots & shoes 6	710	Paper han's 2	129
Hides, dr'd. 62	20.114	Plastor	1.017
" undr'd	57,387	Periumery, 37	4.103
Leather, pat. 3	1,566	Pipes	4.574
Liquore, wines, &c.	-	Potatoes	1,406
Ale 178	1,90%	Provisions	607
Brandy 5	203	Bases 158	2,354
Beer 102 Cordinie 87	849 771	Statuary	10,561
Gin 435	18,783	Seeds	7,001
Rum 24	1,523	Lasted 33,500	2,514
Whiskey 42	4.807	Soap 100	233
Wines2,886	51,386	Suesr h&b. 61	8,149
"chm bkt3 391	21,807	Do.bx& bgs1,500	34,369
Metals, &c	200	Trees apits	640
Brass goods, 2 Cha & anch. 55	2,664	Tea3,712	26,315
Copper	10,088	Toys 108 Tobseco 152	2,235
Cutiery 48	10,932	Waste 447	19:507
Guns 20	5,094	Wax	4.773
Hardware 51	8,199	Wax	4,007
Iren, h'p. ts 109	4,962	Other	3,537
" pig.tons.1,796	23,821	-	347.004
Total	*****		
OF STREET, SALES AND			

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT. Asare. The market was heavy and lower, while sales above a \$4 62%, and o

Fugareture Flour—The bolders of State and Wester Bearseques. Flour—The bolders of State and Western brands were driver in their views, white sales for each were difficult to make. The demand for export was maderate. The market closed with less fedivity, while quotations did not vary massivally from our previous axis quoffstons. The sales feeded up about \$000 a \$0.00 bins, closing within the range of the following quotations—Supertine.

54 50 a 4 65 Superfine Western.

One—Linseed was duit, and sales confined to jouonal lots at 51c. a 53c., while crude sporm and whale were duil and nominal.

Provisions—Pork—The market was heavy and lower, while the sales embraced about 300 bbls., including old mose at \$15 62½, new mose at \$15, and prime at \$10 50. Beef was duil and beavy, and sales embraced about 200 bbls, at \$2 25 a \$10 for repucked Western, and at \$10 50 a \$11 for extra; prime mess was quiet at \$16 a \$16 50; beef hams were quiet, and sales confined to 40 bbls, at \$13. Cut meats were quiet and prices unaftered. Bason was in fair demand at \$2 a 5 ½. Lard was steady, with sales of 180 bbls, and thereas at 10c a 10½c. Butter and cheese were unchanged.

Inc. was quiet at \$2 76 a \$3.75.

Steams—the demand was chiefly from refiners, while no sales of greecry grades of moment were reported. The sales embraced about 376 bbls. Cuba, chiefly refining goods, at 45 gc. a 50. Included in the sales were 76 hhds. New Orleans at 50.

Winster was firmer and in better demand, with sales of 450 bbls, at 183 c. a 19c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

gor RISKS ALBANAC FOR SEW YORK—THIS DAY.

7 15 NOON SETS. eve 10 08
80'N SETS. 4 36 High WATER morn —

Port of New York December 10, 1860.

Bark Transit (of Brunswick, Me., Minott, Cronstadt, Oct 1, with bemp and yarn, to Win de Groot. Bern 2! days We the Banks, with heavy WNW and NW gates. Now 2!, on the Wedge of the Banks, spoke Br bark bleaner, nound E 5th inst, lat 40 40, lon 57, signalized a ship berund E, showing a bine signal with white ball and red letter Bi as the sail.

Bris Caroline E Kelley, Snare, Cadir, Now 2s, with wine 4c, to F Switt & Co. Experienced heavy weather.

Bris Regulus (Brem), Hallenbeck, Rio Janeiro, 6c days, with coffee &c, to H de Goer & Killiard. For the last 30 days experienced heavy NW and WNW gales; stove boot, bulwarks, and shipped a heavy sea which filled cabin and done some damage. Schr Lady Antrim, Thompson, Plymouth, NC, 2 days. Schr Two Brothers, Ward, Virginia, 3 days.

Schr Gomerce, Danles, Virginia, 2 days.

Schr Boniel Simmons, Gross, Virginia, 2 days.

Schr Boniel Simmons, Gross, Virginia, 2 days.

Schr SP Simpson, Harris, Virginia, 2 days.

Schr Mila A Decker, Clambers, Virginia, 2 days.

Schr Martin, Godwath, Elizaiethport for Boston.

Schr M H Reed, Kelley, New Bedford, 3 days.

Schr Josephine Collyer.

— Providence, 2 days.

Schr Josephine Collyer.

— Providence, 2 days.

Schr Josephine Collyer.

— Providence, 2 days.

Schr Steamer Gutew, Aldrich, Providence, 2 days.

Steamer Gutew, Aldrich, Providence.

BELOW.

Bark City of Boston (Br), Vickers, from Liverpool Nov 1. SAH ED

Wind during the day W to WSW.

Miscella neous.

Strammit Thomas Swann, Ramsey, hence at Perliand, reports.—13th inst, AM, off Cape Poge, wind heavy from WSW, epoke schr Algoma, of St treorge, in distress, with loss of both anchors, chains, &c; same day, 3 PM, Cape God NW 10 miles, saw a schr with colors in rigging, supposed in distress ran teher and found her to be the Mary Wise, of and from Rockland for New York, time laden, with loss of bowsprit, jibboom and headgear, and otherwise damaged—the captain wished to be towed to Provincetown, Boston or Powland; took a hawser to her and proceeded for Provincetown; at \$30, Cape Cod Light bearing W, the wind increased so that the steamer could not be kept on her course, and it was then thought best to taw the result of the second of

wase personally affected thereby."

BARK ITASCA, before reported in distress off Cape Cod, is at anchor under the lee of Wellines. The steam tugs which went in pursuit of her lith put into Provincetown.

Baid Braver, Gott, at Holmes' Hole from Turks Islands, has experienced a series of westerly mies the entire passage.

Bass Braver, Gott, at Holmes' Hole from Turks Islands, has experienced a series of westerly gales the entire passage. Solt uit, during a heavy gale, was obliged to lay to 60 hours, shipping a gesal deal of water; stove boate, split sails, de. During the gale shipped a heavy see, which started a plank on the quarter above the plankshear, causing the ressel to leak loadly. Bad to keep both pumps going until the gale abated, when temporary repairs were made.

Sonn Oliver Serieman, Spelman, from Albany for Providence, with a cargo of flour, time, see, put into London Wednesday evening in distress. Whor off Saybrook she shipped a heavy sea, and the water getting in among the lime it began to sizek, and in a short time set the vessel on fire. To save her from destruction about 80 bibls of lime were thrown overheard, and 10 bibls flour were also doot. By hard work, and keeping the pumps constantly going, the schr was got into port.

Sonn Orus Saa, Conley, at Holmes' Hole, from Bonaire for Portland, experienced a succession of westerly gales during the entire passage, which caused her to leak badly while at sea, split sails, broke main boom, and sustained other darrage.

damage.

Scins Inc. of Bowdeinher: Me, was wrecked on Pemaquid
night of 10th inst. Capi. It is add one of the crew were lost.

Scins T E France, from Suffolk, Va, for New York, put.
Into Norfolk 13th inst leaky, where she would repair.

Schu Surrana, of Plymouth, before reported run into of Cape God, has arrived at Fairhaven for repairs. Her hall to somewhat injured, and she is to receive new masts and main Soun Commence, Mullins, which arrived at Sag Harbor loth inst from Bangor, Me, lost deck load of Jumber and boat in Boston Bay during a heavy gaie night of 3d inst. She put into Edgartown 6th.

recovered.

Collision—During a squall at Pennacola 22d uit, brig Robin dragged into bark James E ward, and carried away her jib-boom. The brig sustained no damage.

Constantinous a, Nov 22—The Queen of the South, with a general cargo from New York, grounded near the Dardanelles, but was towed off. but was towed off.

Falmours; Dec I—Put in, ahlp Regina, Robinson, from
Shields for New York: put back leaky, with decks swept, &c,
having been struck with a heavy sea Nov 23, in ion 12. CUNENSTOWN, Nor 30—Put in, ship Charles Sprague, Pike, from London for New Orleans, with loss of foremast and all stached, main deck slove in, &c.

AZ schr Ingomar, of Boston, 250 tone built at Bath, Me, in 185°, and measiled in 185°, has been said to Japi A Ireland and others on private terms. She will becafter he from New York.

Sehr H N Johnson, built hast summer at the yard of Hishop & Thorphill at Greenport, Li, for the Jevas trade, has been sold for about \$5500, an advance over out of \$1000.

Schr H N Johnson, built has summer at the yard of Bishop & Thornhill at Greenport, Li, for the Fewn trade, has been sold for about \$5500, an advance over cost of \$1000.

What even

Fixed Fan Y ancisco Nov 20, selb of crists, of NR, from Habraco, Jopan, a Marnarita Herrich Professor of \$1000.

Fixed Fan Y ancisco Nov 20, selb of crists, Selb (1, the year) of the control of the control of the crists, Art Selb of the selb of

or devil fish.

Spoken. &c.

Ship Belie Creek, Crowell, from Callao for Cork, Sept 22, Int 48 31 8, Ion 87 44.

Ship Prima Benne. Pray, from Callao for Martinique, Oct 18, Int 39 8, Ion 93.

Ship Wahan, Hartridge, from Cardiff July 5 for Rangoon, Sept 7, Ist 29 8, Ion 13 W.

Bris Printlesena, from Boltimore for Port Spain, Nov 28, Int 30, Ion 50.

Rrig Mechanic, from Portland for Havana, Nov 27, Int 30, Ion 70 31.

Bris Lent, from Turks Islands for Alexandria, Dec 3, Int 35 01, Ion 74 46.

Ol, ion 7446.

Foreign Ports.

Annossas, Nov 20 - ald Era, Perry, Boston.

Bureto, (Fift, Nov 20 - 316 Serial, Livra, Fendleton, Savanpall; Jenn, McDowall, Charteston; Novo Casta, Knowles, Table office, Bi-Chowats, Chartesians; See See Schowles,
Viork
In part 20th, left, Time, Horner, and Louisa Hatch, Bartiett,
for Savatonite; Filgrim, Dichardson, for Nichland,
Bonnanck, acc 22—det Ement, 1801, and Nichtlan Curwin,
Viork
Barnance, for hose official port bank Mary B Fisch, Rich,
for Nichtaum, see in and others as before
Dicharts, Judy Strong Stones, Manday, Barton,
Bran, Pice & Acc American Essaid, Roorey & B Kesier, De-